

SUMMER TONIC DELICIOUS

GUARANTEED TO CURE
OR MONEY RETURNED.

HENRY EVANS,
DRUGGIST.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

One in Alabama and Three in Mississippi Recently.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Tenn., last night says: The first lynching in the history of De Kalb county was recorded today, when Charley Davis, the man who was charged with assaulting Miss Kate Hues last Sunday evening, was taken from the court house by a mob of about twenty-five people and hanged about a quarter of a mile from town. The assault on Miss Hues was committed last Sunday evening and Davis' trial was being held today.

The sheriff, one of his deputies and a constable, who were trying to prevent the lynching, were severely injured in a clash with the mob.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., yesterday says: With a rope around his neck and death before him, Charley Bentley, a negro, confessed to the murder of Jim Vann, alias Williams, a white man, and was hanged by a mob near Leeds, Ala., in St. Clair county, at noon. The body was hanged with bullets. The murder was committed early in the morning, while Vann and his wife and child were asleep in a camp three miles from Leeds. A negro skunk was crushed with a rock and his slayer then grabbed Mrs. Williams around the throat, but she screamed for help and the negro ran to the woods. A hole in the bottom of Bentley's shoe enabled the posse to trace him.

A dispatch from Carrollton, Miss., last night says: The state has been rife with rumors of additional lynchings all day, but these reports are without foundation. A posse of men is scouring the country in an effort to apprehend several negroes suspected of complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tallafiero, but up to 9 o'clock tonight no arrests have been made.

Gov. Longino has returned to Jackson from Carrollton, where three negroes were lynched Thursday night. The governor says the state has been disgraced by this affair, which is all the more horrible because the lynched negroes were accused not of the assassination of Tallafiero and his wife, but simply of complicity in the crime or of guilty knowledge of the fact. Everything was quiet today and no further trouble is expected.

TO DIG RUSSIAN GOLD.

A Vast Government Concession to Americans.

The New York Tribune of today says: Arrangements were completed at the Waldorf-Astoria this week for the development on a vast scale by American and French capital and engineers of eleven hundred square miles of gold, silver, copper and platinum bearing mineral lands in the South Ural mountains, Russia. The tract is on the railroad leading from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, near the latter place, and has been reserved as crown mineral lands by the czar's government. The parties are entering into the transaction at the Waldorf-Astoria. Prof. George A. Treadwell, a metallurgist, living at the Waldorf-Astoria, and friends of Paul Ananoff, one of the builders and present manager of the Trans-Siberian railway. The czar himself has taken a keen interest in the negotiations, as the development of this imperial mineral tract is expected to have an important bearing on mining enterprises throughout the Russian empire.

SECRETARY WILSON AT OMAHA.

He is Making a Trip Through the Corn Belt.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture was in Omaha yesterday on his way from Lincoln to Sioux City, where he goes to further investigate the condition of the corn crop. In an interview he said: "I decided to make a personal inspection of the corn and wheat belts of the United States. We have plenty of people in the various parts of the country capable of making the correct percentage reports of average, but I thought I would like to see for myself."

"Corn is somewhat seriously injured in all the states of the corn belt. How much cannot be said. Our monthly bulletin, issued August 10, will give the percentage. You people in Nebraska are not going to starve; it is only a question of how much money you will be able to put in the bank."

"I notice wheat in Nebraska is good, but oats have probably ripened prematurely."

BIG SHIPYARD FOR THE GULF.

Alabamaport to Be the Site of a Big Plant.

A dispatch to the New York Sun from Mobile, Ala., says: Alabamaport, thirty miles south of Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, is to have a shipbuilding plant to cost \$4,000,000 and capable of building six steamships at one time. The work of construction will begin in November. The plant will employ 3,000 hands. This announcement was made last night by Mr. S. B. McCulloch of New York, one of a party who spent the day investigating the advantages of Alabamaport.

The Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which will build the plant, was chartered by the Alabama legislature at its last session. It has a capital of \$4,000,000. Its officers are: Robert A. McCulloch, president; S. D. Scudder, vice president; S. B. McCulloch, second vice president; and Secretary J. D. Munson, treasurer. All the officers are of New York. Because of the greater tonnage seeking dockage facilities at New Orleans the company will construct there an immense dry dock, which it is expected will pay interest on the entire investment.

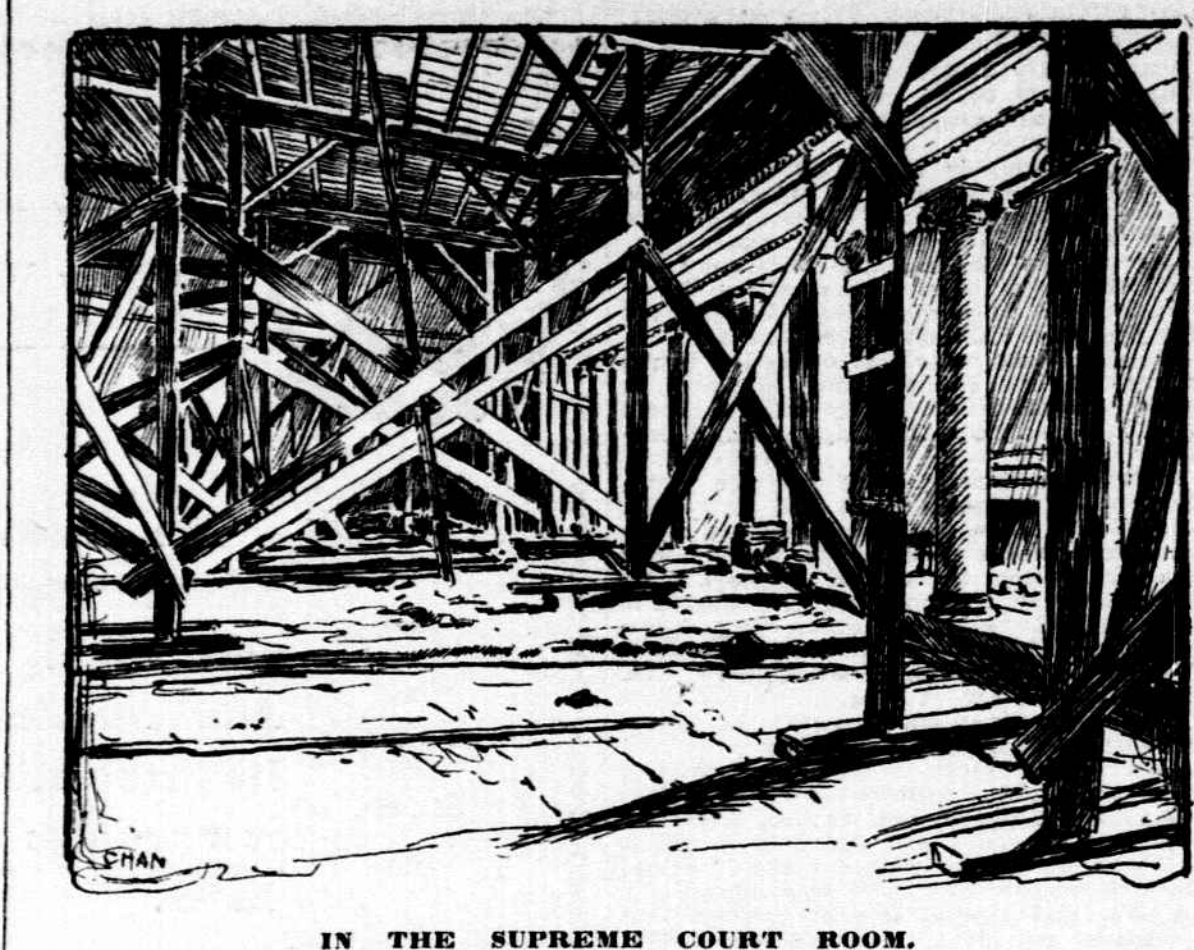
For the Sleepless

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Just before retiring, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water, soothes and rests the nerves, nourishes and invigorates the body, and induces quiet and restful sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.



THE SUPREME COURT

Repairs Now Being Made to the Roof.

A MEASURE TO INSURE SAFETY

Former Interior Finish to Be Exactly Reproduced.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

If the nine justices of the United States Supreme Court were to walk into their court room at the Capitol today it would be difficult for them to repress the shock they would receive. As all roads lead to Rome, so all traditions of the Supreme Court lead to one sentiment, and that is a reverence for the past and a veneration of everything spiritual or material that has come from generations of men who have passed away. If the justices were to visit their court room they would find it a mere shell, without furnishings, with its board flooring torn up and its roof being demolished, with only a rough board scaffolding between the brick floor and the sky. Never before in the history of the chamber has it been invaded by the spirit of improvement.

The dome surrounded by a cupola that acted as a sounding board when Webster, Clay and Calhoun held forth in senatorial debates is being removed and in place of the timber there will be a roof of steel.

A Measure of Safety.

This invasion of the sacred precincts of

the old Senate chamber and present Supreme Court room was not entered upon with any desire to demolish the relics of the past connected with the early history of the country. It was decided upon only as a measure of safety and after it had been decided that the question of making the changes now under way was one of balancing human life against a love of ancient relics. It was a question whether the nine judges of the court would prefer to have a strong steel roof over them or a thin one that might some day give way and come down on their heads and the heads of attorneys and visitors.

They didn't care to play the part of nine pins perhaps some day to be knocked over by a falling timber. They preferred keeping that game out of their room. But even in the face of danger, which they were assured hung over them, they only gave their consent to take effect when they returned here for their October term they will not be able to detect, from the interior view of the court room, the least change in the ceiling. Every portion of the vaulted ceiling with numerous ornaments in the form of scrolls and scrolls, photographed, and careful measurements have been taken so that it can be duplicated without the least variation in the details. Before the work now under way was begun all material had been received here for making the improvements contemplated.

New Roof on Statuary Hall.

In a short time the work of removing the dome and cupola from over Statuary hall, the old hall of the House of Representatives, will be begun and that hall will be provided with a steel roof. The statues in the hall have all been covered with a wooden protection in anticipation of this work.

The removal of these two domes and cupolas will be in accordance with the general plan toward which the Capitol building has been tending since that plan was adopted by Congress.

The Walter plan contemplated a flat effect in the roof of the building, which will be secured when the improvements under way are complete.

On March 15, 1889, Mr. Gannett held a position in the Interior Department under the following appointment:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1889.

"Henry Gannett of Maine is hereby appointed a geographer in the geological survey at a salary of thirty-six hundred dollars per annum, to take effect July 1, 1889, by transfer from chief topographer, at \$3,600. Temporary force."

"H. R. SMITH, Secretary."

On that date he received from you the following appointment:

"Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1889.

"Henry Gannett of Maine is hereby appointed geographer in the census office, without compensation, to take effect when he shall file the oath of office and enter on duty, to fill an original vacancy."

"W. R. KIRKMAN, Director."

In transmitting, at my request, a copy of the foregoing you say in your letter of the 17th ultimo:

"This commission was issued with the understanding on both sides that section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, prohibited Mr. Gannett from receiving the salary attached by Congress to the position of geographer. The commission accordingly was made to read 'without compensation.' In case I have thought that I have authority to rule, I presume that I have authority to substitute for the commission, a copy of which is inclosed, another commission dated from the time your decision is received and reading 'at an annual salary of \$2,500.' I may also be bound to pay him special salary, notwithstanding the form of commission which has been issued him. On both of these points I have the honor to request a ruling."

Geological Survey Appointment.

The general provision of law to which you refer in your first letter as the authority under which Mr. Gannett was appointed geographer in the geological survey is found in the act of July 7, 1884, and is as follows:

"And the scientific employees of the geological survey shall be selected by the director, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, exclusively for their qualifications as professional experts."

The specific provision of law under which he was employed and paid was evidently the appropriation made in the sundry civil bill of June 11, 1884, which provides, among other things, for the appointment of one geographer at \$2,700 and one at \$2,500 per annum in the geological survey.

The act of August 5, 1882, however, the provision was made by Congress in the same act for two geographers at salaries of \$2,700 and \$2,500, respectively, it is difficult to see in the act of 1884, supra, where the above provision for the "pay of temporary employees in the field and of those in the office" was made.

Employment of a geographer at an annual salary of \$3,600, especially in view of the stringent provisions of section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882, supra, is a violation of the legality of Mr. Gannett's employment and payment in the geological survey is not lawful.

Your appointment of Mr. Gannett as geographer in the census office was made by virtue of the act of March 3, 1883, to provide for taking the twelfth and subsequent censuses.

It is manifest that the question involved in this case hinges on the meaning of the word office as used in the act of July 31, 1894, supra. If the positions held by Mr. Gannett are both offices in the meaning of that act, then the appointment of a geographer in the census office was illegal; nor do I think that an appointment "without compensation" would cure the illegality. The prohibition in the act is not against receiving the compensation of the second office, but against being appointed to or holding the office if compensation is attached thereto.

The controller then discusses the meaning of the word office as interpreted by the several acts of Congress, opinions of the Attorney General and decisions of the Supreme Court, and concludes as follows:

Appointment Illegal.

"The distinction between an office within the meaning of the Constitution and one not within its meaning is obvious enough if one is looking for finely drawn distinctions in the meaning of the word office, but I do not see in that word as used in the act of 1894 any such finely drawn or narrow meaning. Congress was legislating to prevent a real or fancied evil or to establish a policy believed to be wise, and I am unwilling to adopt a construction or to make a ruling which will tend to defeat that object."

"While admitting that the question is not free from doubt, I feel constrained to hold that the appointment by you of Mr. Gannett as geographer in the census office was illegal, and that he is not entitled to any

compensation under the census act of July 31, 1894, supra. If I am wrong in so holding Mr. Gannett has redress of any wrong done him in the courts. If I am right I have only but one door to qualify in office, and in my opinion Congress intended should remain closed when it passed the act of July 31, 1894.

HONOR TO FRANCES WILLARD.

White Marble Statue to Be Placed in the Capitol.

It has been announced that the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard will be placed by the state of Illinois in Statuary hall in the Capitol. It will be modeled by Helen F. Mears of Oshkosh, Wis. The commissioners to award the contract are Miss Anna Adams Gordon, Mrs. Susanna M. Fry, Mrs. Mary F. Metzger, Mr. J. J. Mitchell and Mr. W. R. Jewell, all of Illinois. The statue will be of white marble. Miss Mears for two years studied with Augustus St. Gaudens, and has assisted him in his work in his Paris and New York studios.

The state of Illinois now has one statue in the Capitol, that of Gen. James Shields. By an act of Congress each state of the Union has been given permission to place two statues of distinguished citizens in the Capitol. This privilege has been embraced by only seventeen of the forty-five states; these seventeen states only ten have sent statues to the Capitol. These two statues at the Capitol are Pennsylvania, Vermont, Ohio, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Missouri, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts. States that each have one statue in the hall are Michigan, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

These statues merely remain in the Capitol in the custody of Congress, the states still own them, and they would be free to remove them if they should so desire.

Objection to Olongapo Station.

The bureau of construction of the Navy Department objects to the location of the proposed naval station at Olongapo, on the ground that there is at present no railroad connection between Manila and the harbor there. It points out that in the selection of a site for a naval station questions of labor and materials should be the first consideration. As against this view of the bureau of construction it is stated that there is a railroad projected from Manila to Olongapo, and that part of the road has been already completed. Some of the bureau officials of the Navy Department believe it would pay the United States to build the remainder of this road, if private enterprise does not do it, in order that this naval station could be located at the harbor of Olongapo.

Mr. MacLennan, chief of the book-keeping and warrant division of the Treasury Department, has returned to the city from a trip to Hawaii, and is confined to his home, 1916 F street northwest, by illness. Mr. MacLennan went to Hawaii at the instance of Secretary Gage in connection with the settlement of the Hawaiian Islands. He was accompanied by a private contracted while the islands were under independent republican form of government. He will probably resume his duties at the department next week.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.

Leave the News Column! Read this. It Affects You!

The Mosquito==Kretol, Its Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1901.

R. W. BROWNE, Pierrepont Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.:

Just secured remarkable report from Dr. Howard; Kretol most effective against mosquito at one to five thousand. He will gladly respond to any inquiries and indorse Kretol fully in this connection. (Signed) EDWIN SEFTON.

Dr. Leland O. Howard,

Chief of the Entomological Division of the Agricultural Department, one of the most eminent Entomologists in the world, and noted author, will gladly corroborate the following statement:

"KRETOL is most effective against the Mosquito at a dilution of 1 part of KRETOL to 5,000 parts of Water."

KRETOL is a coal-tar product. It retails at \$2.00 per gallon. AT A DILUTION OF 1 TO 5,000 IT COSTS EXACTLY 4-10 OF 1 MILL PER GALLON. Water containing Kretol at this ratio can be drunk with impunity.

The Mosquito Must Go

And Kretol is its deadly enemy. Besides being a germicide and insecticide, it has no superior as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

The Mosquito larva and pupa cannot live where Kretol is used. This preparation thoroughly diffuses itself through water without any stirring.

Write to the home office, Washington, D. C., and let us quote you prices on Kretol in any quantities.

Attend to This at Once.

If you are not satisfied with our statement of the efficacy of Kretol in destroying the mosquito, write to Dr. L. O. Howard, Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., and ask him what he thinks of Kretol.

Read the Following Report of W. H. Park, M.D., the Eminent Bacteriologist of the Board of Health of the City of New York, April 23, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK,
Southwest Corner Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan,
NEW YORK, April 23, 1901.

Dr. W. H. PARK, Assistant Director Research Laboratory:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the Disinfectant Kretol: One-half of 1 per cent destroyed typhoid bacilli after an exposure of 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 and 50 minutes, and 1 per cent solution destroyed typhoid bacilli after exposure of 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 and 50 minutes.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ROBERT J. WILSON,
Assistant Bacteriologist.

P. S.—Pure carbolic acid is not as efficient as Kretol.

W. H. PARK.

BE SURE YOU HAVE THE NAME RIGHT—KRETOL—as there are similar sounding names which are palmed off on the public.

The following is a partial list of druggists who are now selling KRETOL:

WHOLESALE.

Henry Evans, 920 F Street N.W.

F. A. Tschiffely, Jr., 475 Pa. Ave. N.W.

E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Alexandria, Va.

RETAIL.

F. S. Williams, 9th and F sts. n.w.

Edward Stevens, 8th and Pa. ave. n.w.

Mertz Pharmacy, Columbia Theater.

F. J. DiDonato & Son, 11th and F sts. n.w.

Thos. H. Atkinson, G and 11th sts. n.w.

Z. D. Gilman, 627 Pa. ave. n.w.

Christian Drug Co., 484 Pa. ave. n.w.

Harry Smith, 5th and F sts. n.e.

James O'Donnell, 3d st. and Pa. ave. n.e.

Lewis Flemer, 7th st. and Md. ave. n.e.

Jos. C. Haley, 901 E. Capitol st.

R. N. Harper, 600 Pa. ave. n.w.

Affick's Drug Store, 1420 Pa. ave. n.w.

W. E. Shaffer, 509 E st. n.w.

E. M. McComas, cor. L and 14th sts. n.w.

Elliott's, cor. 11th and M n.w.

Main Office: 1224 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

STRIKES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Consul Dudley Reports Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

In a report to the State Department in regard to recent strikes in British Columbia, United States Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, says, under date of July 4 last:

"The difficulties between labor and capital in this province have paralyzed business to an alarming extent."

"The salmon fishermen are on strike, demanding higher prices for the fish. The salmon are now running, and few fishermen are out. In the long run, this may be advantageous to the fishing industry, as a much larger number of fish is likely to reach the spawning grounds than would be the case were the fishermen at work. This may result, some four or five years hence, in a much larger run."

"The trackmen of the Canadian Pacific railway are on strike. The railroad people think that a settlement may be reached at an early date."

"At Rossland all the employees at the Northport smelter are on strike. During the shut down of last year some 2,000 men left to seek employment elsewhere, chiefly in the United States. If the present trouble is long continued there will again be a similar exodus. Many of the miners are American citizens."

In his reports the consul says that the fishermen have resumed work; but the recurring troubles with the cannery men may lead to the establishment of traps to take the place of boats. He continues:

"The Rossland difficulty is serious. The mines have been shipping 10,000 tons of ore weekly, and if the strike continues business there will be at a standstill."

Courtesies Shown Admiral Remy.

The Navy Department has received a long mail report from Admiral Remy detailing the courtesies shown him and his officers and men upon the occasion of the Brooklyn's visit to Australia, to be present at the opening of the first parliament of confederated Australia. Every honor was shown him and many pleasant things were said of the relations between this country and the British colonies at the round of banquets and dinners which took place.

The Charleston Naval Station.

Within ten days it is expected that the property selected by the board which located the naval station at Charleston, S. C., will have passed into the ownership of the United States. The Department of Justice, which examined the titles to the property, reports the titles all clear, except a small portion of the ground. The purchase price is \$30,000.

Sudden Illness.

Richard Calahan, thirty-five years old, was taken suddenly ill while on a street car at 5th and G streets northwest about noon today. He was removed to his home, No. 66 K street northeast, by the police.

Reduction and Promotion.

Chief Engineer Dutton of the District fire department has forwarded to the Commissioners a recommendation that Private John A. Walsh of Engine Company No. 9 be reduced to the rank of watchman and transferred to Engine Company No. 12.

Chief Dutton also recommends that Watchman T. F. McKeever be appointed private, vice Walsh, reduced in rank.

Recently Appointed Officers Assigned.

Officers recently promoted have been assigned as follows: Colonel David H. Kinzie, Lieutenant Colonels George G. Greenwood and Selden A. Day, Majors Edward Davis, Joseph M. Caffie, Charles W. Hobbs, Clement L. Best and John D. C. Hoskins to the coast artillery and Captain Samuel A. Ekphart to the 4th Company, Coast Artillery.

By Test Has Proven Best.

Gove's Starches Kill Lice.

THE OLD WAR SHIP VERMONT.

Will Be Burned or Sent to the Junk Shop.

The historic old warship Vermont has been abandoned by the government and will either be destroyed by fire or sent to the junk shop. This doom of the Vermont results from a recent sanitary inspection of the ship, which showed that its condition was a serious menace to the lives and health of the sailors. It was reported that the interior woodwork was water-soaked and filled with disease germs, and that in some parts decay and dry rot had set in. This state of affairs accounted, in the opinion of the medical officers, for the unhealthfulness of the ship's crew.

The Vermont was one of the sailing frigates of the old navy, and when she was taken to the navy yard, nearly forty years ago to be dismantled she bore many marks of the numerous naval encounters in which she had been engaged. She was fitted out for a training ship, and many men-of-war's men have seen service on her. During the past year nearly 10,000 jockies resulted from a recent sanitary inspection of the ship, which showed that its condition was a serious menace to the lives and health of the sailors. It was reported that the interior woodwork was water-soaked and filled with disease germs, and that in some parts decay and dry rot had set in. This state of affairs accounted, in the opinion of the medical officers, for the unhealthfulness of the ship's crew.

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